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71 Applicant: **NATIONAL RESEARCH
DEVELOPMENT CORPORATION**
101 Newington Causeway
London SE1 6BU(GB)

72 Inventor: **De Castro, Luiz Depine**
17 White Horse Road, Winsley
Bradford on Avon, Wiltshire BA15 2JZ(GB)

74 Representative: **Neville, Peter Warwick**
Patent Department National Research
Development Corporation 101 Newington
Causeway
London SE1 6BU(GB)

54 Sol-gel method of making silicon carbide and of protecting a substrate.

57 To protect carbon materials at high temperatures at which they would otherwise oxidise, they are protected by brushing with a sol-gel precursor of silicon carbide, and allowing the latter to form on the surface.

The sol-gel contains tetraethoxysilicon, water, HCl and phenolic resin, all dissolved in acetone. It may contain filler such as carbon fibre, and may itself be protected by silica-alumina-lithia and/or silica-titania glass, applied by sol gel and melted in situ.

Silicon carbide can be made directly this way.

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This invention relates to a sol-gel method of making silicon carbide. It also relates to a sol-gel method of protecting a substrate.

The protection of a substrate against high temperature oxidation can bring important benefits. Thus, superalloys and ceramics can be used up to 1100°C and 1650°C respectively, while carbon materials retain their mechanical properties up to 2500°C. However, this capability is somewhat theoretical since, normally, carbon materials will oxidise from about 500°C upwards. A successful method of protecting them could allow them to replace superalloys and ceramics in suitable applications.

According to the present invention, a method of making silicon carbide comprises forming a solution of from 0.05 to 0.3 preferably 0.08 to 0.17 moles alkoxysilicon per mole of water, the solution also containing an acid catalyst and a carbonaceous material in the ratio 1 to 3 moles preferably $1\frac{1}{2}$ - $2\frac{1}{2}$ (e.g. $1\frac{1}{2}$ - $2\frac{1}{2}$) moles carbon per mole of silicon, and optionally also up to 1 (e.g. $\frac{1}{2}$ - $\frac{3}{4}$) mole of a C₁₋₄ alcohol, allowing hydrolysis to occur, removing volatile material after hydrolysis, and thereafter heating at at least 1300°C, characterised in that the solvent comprises or is acetone.

Preferably the alkoxysilicon is trialkoxysilicon e.g. CH₃Si(OC₂H₅)₃ or tetraalkoxysilicon, such as (CH₃O)₄Si(OC₂H₅)₃ or tetraethoxysilicon. Preferably the acid catalyst is any of HCl, HNO₃, H₂SO₄ and acetic acid. HF can also be used especially for making powdered silicon carbide but is less preferred for coating substrates (described later). Preferably the molar proportion of acetone to water is from 0.3:1 to 1:1 (especially for coating substrates). Preferably the carbonaceous material is any of polyacrylonitrile and an epoxy, furan or phenolic resin.

Optionally, fibres such as of carbon, preferably of length less than 150 mm, preferably of diameter from 1 to 50 e.g. 5 to 12 mm, and/or graphite powder and/or phenolic resin, are added to the mixture, in a volume fraction of up to 40%. High volumes can lead to less reliable coatings. The materials are preferably chosen to have a coefficient of thermal expansion comparable with that of carbon materials forming a substrate to be protected (described later).

Preferably the alkoxide was allowed to hydrolyse for from 1 to 3 hours at from 50 to 70°C, an additional $\frac{1}{2}$ - $1\frac{1}{2}$ hours at 60 to 80°C being possible, and the hydrolysed solution was allowed to gel at from 40 to 70°C with 60°C being most preferred.

Preferably the hydrolysed solution is converted to silicon carbide by heating at at least 1300°C, preferably at least 1350°C, more preferably at least 1400°C, most preferably at least 1425°C,

and in certain cases (where it may perhaps need to be outgassed prior to applying a glass layer, which might typically be melted at 1600°C) exceeding 1550°C, for from 2 to 12 preferably 3 to 6 hours, preferably in a non-oxidising atmosphere.

Preferably the hydrolysed solution is applied by brushing to a surface. A drying retarder such as glycerol, formamide or oxalic acid may be present if desired, in a proportion from $\frac{1}{2}$ to 2 (e.g. 1) mole per mole of silicon.

We turn now to that aspect of the invention which relates to protecting a substrate. Carbon and graphite materials find many applications in industry, e.g. as electrodes in steel and aluminium manufacture, and as high performance materials in aerospace applications. For the latter area a range of carbon-carbon composites have been developed which have excellent high specific strength and stiffness at high temperature, and do not suffer from creep. However, all carbon materials are subject to a severe limitation which is the tendency to oxidise in air and other oxidising environments. Consequently, a great deal of effort has been devoted to the development of coatings and other methods to control oxidation of carbons and graphites. For example, the leading edges of the US Space Shuttle are manufactured from a carbon-carbon composite which is protected from oxidation by a multi-layer coating based upon silicon carbide. Most coating methods for control of oxidation of carbons can be classified into three types: pack processes; chemical vapour deposition CVD; and the Silmor process, in which a SiC layer is formed by reaction of the surface of the carbon with gaseous SiO. These methods suffer from some disadvantages, such as high initial capital investment and high energy input.

The invention provides a method for protecting a substrate using sol-gel technology. The advantages of using sol-gel methods are: (i) simple, low-cost methods of application whatever the size or shape of the substrate, e.g., painting, spraying or dipping; (ii) low capital cost; and (iii) moderate energy requirements. Known protection methods can be not in general as flexibly and as cheaply applicable to any size or shape.

According to the invention, a method of protecting a substrate comprises applying thereto a sol-gel precursor of silicon carbide and causing the silicon carbide to form on the surface, characterised in that

either (i) the silicon carbide is made as set forth above and preferably with the removal of volatile material being allowed to take at least 24 hours; or (ii) the sol-gel comprises a filler or fillers whose coefficient of thermal expansion is within 10% of that of the substrate;

or (iii) on the silicon carbide so formed, at least one further layer is applied comprising a silica-containing glass mad from sol-gel.

The or each layer (iii) may be applied by brushing. These layers, in order outwards from the silicon carbide, may comprise: silica-titania glass; or silica-titania glass then SiC then silica-alumina-lithia glass; (the silica-titania glass + SiC sequence being optionally repeated); or silica-alumina-lithia glass. Other alternations of these or other materials could be used. The glass layers are preferably melted or sintered in situ to ensure a coherent sealing coating; the glass appears to soak into cracks and pores up to 200 microns deep, enhancing its protective action.

The invention will now be described by way of example.

Tetraethoxysilicate $(C_2H_5O)_4Si$ (1 mole) and phenolic resin BP Cellobond J2027L (trade mark) by British Petroleum in stoichiometric amount considering a 50% carbon yield were mixed in acetone $(CH_3)_2C=O$ (3.2 mole). The solution was refluxed for five minutes under constant agitation with a magnetic stirrer. If a drying agent was wanted, 1 mole glycerol would be added at this stage.

Meanwhile a catalyst, namely hydrochloric acid HCl (0.01 mole), was dissolved in water H_2O (8 mole). The catalyst solution was added dropwise to the silicate/resin/acetone solution, starting around $40^\circ C$ and reaching $\frac{2}{3}$ addition before $60^\circ C$ when the hydrolysis reaction provided an extra amount of solvent (ethanol), just enough to produce a clear single-phase solution. The mixture was heated to $70^\circ C$ for 2 hours for further hydrolysis. The molar ratio $H_2O:Si$ was thus 8:1. Ratios of 4:1 - 16:1 preferably 6:1 - 12:1 could be used; 2:1 failed.

Alternatively and preferably, the same resin in the same amount (2 moles of available carbon) was dissolved in x moles of acetone, the silicate (1 mole, as already stated) having been dissolved in $(3.2 - x)$ moles of acetone. In other experiments, 7 moles of acetone was used instead of the 3.2 moles described above. Carbon oxidation was slower than from an uncoated specimen. In a further experiment, the 3.2/7 moles of acetone were replaced by 4 mole acetone plus 4 mole ethanol. This gave a good result. Nearly as good was to replace the ethanol with propanol (also 4 mole); adding glycerol (e.g. 1 mole per mole of Si) made little difference.

In these last two experiments, when alcohol (ethanol or propanol) was used, the above phenolic resin in the above amount had earlier been dissolved in the acetone (4 mole, as just stated) while the silicate (1 mole, as earlier stated) was solubilised in the alcohol (4 mole, as just stated). The phenolic resin solution was added dropwise to the silicate/catalyst/water/acetone mixture and the tem-

perature held at $70^\circ C$ for one more hour. The pH was never adjusted. (It was around 2.) The hydrolysed solutions thus obtained were allowed to gel in an oven at $60^\circ C$, and removed as soon as the mixture began to stiffen (began to be able to retain the shape of the vessel). If the mixture were not promptly removed at this stage, its subsequent application by brushing would become difficult.

Thus the mixture was initially formulated as a sol and then converted to a gel which was applied by hand-painting to a disc-shaped electrode graphite specimen, 5.45 mm diameter x 1.30 mm thickness. Brush coating gives surprisingly consistent results. The gel coat was then dried in air for 48h at room temperature and then at $60^\circ C$ in air for 4h; this noteworthy procedure is repeated three times before firing. The dried coated specimens are fired by heating at $2C^\circ/min$ to $1450^\circ C$ in flowing argon and held at $1450^\circ C$ for 4h before cooling in flowing argon. The complete procedure of applying the gel, drying and firing is then repeated twice (or as often as necessary to achieve a desired thickness; maybe nil or one repetition can be enough in particular cases. Two firings or three firings are usually superior to any other number.) The excess of each coat of thus-formed silicon carbide tends to peel off but, when brushed clean, leaves an adherent undercoat offering a good key for the next coat.

Energy dispersive X-ray analysis shows the formation of a continuous silicon-rich coating of about $20\mu m$ thickness; the coating also penetrated the pores of the graphite. If the silicon carbide is made too thin, carbon from the substrate can diffuse through it and degrade the silicon-based coating; thus SiO_2 (from glassy coating) + C (diffused) $\rightarrow SiO + CO$

The performance of the coatings was assessed by heating in flowing air at $920^\circ C$ and comparing the oxidation as detected by thermogravimetric analysis with that for an uncoated specimen. Carbon oxidised away from the uncoated specimen at about $2\frac{1}{2}$ times the rate from the coated specimen.

Even this improvement is insufficient for long-term protection, because silicon carbide coatings on carbon are susceptible to cracking during thermal cycling as a result of mismatch of thermal expansion coefficients (CTE). The sol-gel method offers the possibility of producing a variety of multi layer coatings suitable for different technical applications and different operating temperatures, with relatively simple, inexpensive and flexible technology.

This invention describes multilayer coatings which include glass layers which are viscous at the operating temperature of the material and can therefore flow into and seal any cracks which may develop in the silicon carbide. The production of glasses and glass-ceramics by sol-gel methods is

very well-developed, but has not been applied to coatings for carbons. A suitable glass coating is based upon $\text{SiO}_2\text{-TiO}_2$ glasses, which have a very low CTE (e.g. $\frac{1}{2} \times 10^{-6}/^\circ\text{C}$) and a low permeability to oxygen and which melt at about 1550°C . Another suitable coating is based upon $\text{SiO}_2\text{-Al}_2\text{O}_3\text{-LiO}$ which also has a low CTE and a low permeability to oxygen. A particularly advantageous coating therefore has, after the SiC : $\text{SiO}_2\text{-TiO}_2\text{:SiC}$; and $\text{SiO}_2\text{-Al}_2\text{O}_3\text{-LiO}$. The last-named glass melts at about 900°C to 1000°C , which, if sufficient Al_2O_3 and LiO are present, does not vary much even if the SiO_2 proportion has been altered by mischance.

The $\text{SiO}_2\text{-TiO}_2$ glass can be applied (as a sol-gel it will run into and seal cracks in the silicon carbide) to give a coating practically impervious even to helium, good to 1500°C . The $\text{SiO}_2\text{-TiO}_2$ glass with its low coefficient of thermal expansion (near zero at 6 wt % TiO_2 and negative at 9%) can elastically accept expansion of the underlying substrate.

Neither of these glasses (nor any other complex glass) can be applied by chemical vapour deposition.

The role of acetone in the silicon carbide gel is highly significant. That solvent had not hitherto been suggested in this context, but we have now found that it (probably uniquely) combines the properties that it wets carbon surfaces adequately to receive the silicon carbide, it delays gelation, it dries quickly, and it is compatible with water, alkoxysilicon and phenolic resin.

The resulting coatings can resist normal handling but cannot survive abuse such as rubbing with emery paper; the latter would in any case damage a carbon substrate too. The addition of carbon fibres can strengthen a coating, and such fibres or other carbon materials such as graphite or phenolic resin can also reduce the coating's coefficient of expansion, thus reducing the task to be performed by any vitreous sealing layer applied on top.

Claims

1. A method of making silicon carbide, comprising forming a solution of from 0.05 to 0.3 moles alkoxysilicon per mole of water, the solution also containing an acid catalyst and a carbonaceous material in the ratio 1 to 3 moles carbon per mole of silicon; allowing hydrolysis to occur; removing volatile material after hydrolysis; and thereafter heating at at least 1300°C , characterised in that the solvent comprises or is acetone.

2. A method according to Claim 1, wherein the carbonaceous material is present in the ratio $1\frac{1}{2}\text{-}2\frac{1}{2}$ moles of carbon per mole of silicon.
3. A method according to Claim 1 or 2, wherein the alkoxysilicon is trialkoxysilicon or tetraalkoxysilicon.
4. A method according to any preceding claim, wherein the acid catalyst is any of HCl , HNO_3 , H_2SO_4 and acetic acid.
5. A method according to any preceding claim, wherein the molar proportion of acetone to water is from 0.3:1 to 1:1.
6. A method according to any preceding claim, wherein the solution also contains up to one mole of a $\text{C}_1\text{-}4$ alcohol per mole of water.
7. A method according to any preceding claim, wherein the carbonaceous material is any of polyacrylonitrile and an epoxy, furan or phenolic resin.
8. A method according to any preceding claim, wherein fibres are added to the mixture, in a volume fraction of up to 40%.
9. A method according to any preceding claim, wherein the sol was allowed to gel for from 1 to 3 hours at from 50 to 70°C .
10. A method according to any preceding claim, wherein the solution contains 0.08 to 0.17 moles alkoxysilicon per mole of water.
11. A method according to any preceding claim, wherein the gelled solution is applied by brushing to a surface.
12. A method of protecting a substrate comprising applying thereto a sol-gel precursor of silicon carbide and causing the silicon carbide to form on the surface, characterised in that either (i) the silicon carbide is made as set forth above; or (ii) the sol-gel comprises a filler or fillers whose coefficient of thermal expansion is within 10% of that of the substrate.
13. A method of protecting a substrate comprising applying thereto a sol-gel precursor of silicon carbide and causing the silicon carbide to form on the surface, characterised in that on the silicon carbide so formed, at least one further layer is applied comprising a silica-containing glass made from sol-gel.

14. A method of protecting a substrate according to Claim 13, wherein the or each said further layer is applied by brushing.
15. A method of protecting a substrate according to Claim 13 or 14, wherein the said further layers in order outwards from the silicon carbide, comprise: silica-titania glass; or silica-titania glass then SiC then silica-alumina-lithia glass; or silica-alumina-lithia glass.
16. A method of protecting a substrate according to Claim 13, 14 or 15, wherein the or at least one of the said further layers is sintered in situ.
17. A method of protecting a substrate according to any of Claims 12 to 16, wherein the silicon carbide was made by a method according to any of Claims 1 to 11 and characterised in that the said removal of volatile material was allowed to take at least 24 hours.

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EUROPEAN SEARCH REPORT

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DOCUMENTS CONSIDERED TO BE RELEVANT			
Category	Citation of document with indication, where appropriate, of relevant passages	Relevant to claim	CLASSIFICATION OF THE APPLICATION (Int. Cl.5)
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A	* abstract *	5,7,10	
X	WORLD PATENTS INDEX LATEST Week 8441, Derwent Publications Ltd., London, GB; AN 84-256509 & US-A-6 447 576 (US DEPT OF ENERGY) 17 July 1984	1,3,7	
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X	EP-A-0 052 487 (ASAHI DOW LTD, JP) * page 4, line 24 - page 5, line 4 * * page 5, line 28 - page 6, line 11 * * page 7, line 13 - page 8, line 9 * * page 12, line 9 - line 24 * * claims 1,2,4,6,10 *	1,3,4,7	
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P,X	WORLD PATENTS INDEX LATEST Week 9050, Derwent Publications Ltd., London, GB; AN 90-372899 & JP-A-2 270 508 (IBIDEN CO. LTD., JP) 5 November 1990 * abstract *	12	
The present search report has been drawn up for all claims			
Place of search THE HAGUE		Date of completion of the search 30 JANUARY 1992	Examiner RIGONDAUD B.P.
CATEGORY OF CITED DOCUMENTS X : particularly relevant if taken alone Y : particularly relevant if combined with another document of the same category A : technological background O : non-written disclosure P : intermediate document T : theory or principle underlying the invention E : earlier patent document, but published on, or after the filing date D : document cited in the application L : document cited for other reasons * : member of the same patent family, corresponding document			

